Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MORTALITY—FOREIGN AND INSULAR COUNTRIES AND CITIES (Untabulated).

FORMOSA.—Four weeks ended April 13, 1912. Population 3,341,-217. The deaths include diphtheria 2, plague 56, typhoid fever 11.

FRANCE—*Calais.*—Month of April, 1912. Population 80,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 121, including diphtheria 1, tuberculosis 24, typhoid fever 1.

Roubaix.—Month of April, 1912. Population 122,723. Total number of deaths from all causes 153, including diphtheria 1, tuberculosis 33.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Week ended April 27, 1912.

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 95 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 14.1 per 1,000 of the population which is estimated at 17,639,816.

Ireland.—The deaths registered in 21 principal town districts correspond to an annual rate of 20.3 per 1,000 of the population which is estimated at 1,157,014. The lowest rate was recorded at Armagh viz, 6.9, and the highest at Lurgan, viz, 30.1 per 1,000 of the population.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 18 principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 16.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 2,182,400. The lowest rate was recorded at Govan, viz, 8.1, and the highest at Kilmarnock, viz, 22.5 per 1,000 of the population. The total number of deaths reported from all causes was 679, including diphtheria 4, measles 32, scarlet fever 5.

ITALY—*Catania.*—Month of April, 1912. Population 127,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 159, including scarlet fever 11, tuberculosis 12, typhoid fever 1.

Milan.—Month of April, 1912. Population, 602,236. Total number of deaths from all causes 149, including diphtheria 1, measles 3, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 132, typhoid fever 6.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA—*Lourenço Marquez.*—Month of January, 1912. Population 10,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 31, including tuberculosis 4.

Month of February, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 27, including tuberculosis 8.

SPAIN—*Almeria.*—Month of April, 1912. Population 50,910. Total number of deaths from all causes 114, including smallpox 1, tuberculosis 9, typhus fever 3.

Madrid.—Month of April, 1912. Population 584,117. Total number of deaths from all causes 1,143, including diphtheria 14, measles 48, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 118, typhoid fever 12.

Seville.—Month of April, 1912. Population 158,235. Total number of deaths from all causes 346, including diphtheria 7, measles 7, smallpox 2, tuberculosis 48, typhoid fever 5.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

RUPERT BLUE,
Surgeon General.
United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

ADDITIONAL COPIES of this publication may be procured from the SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents per copy.

Subscription price, per volume - - - - $2